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## WASHINGTON.

BLAIR BUSY, BUT NOT DANGEROUS. HE BESIEGES CONGRESSMEN FOR SUPPORT FOR HIS BILL, BUT GETS LITTLE SYMPATHY-GOSSIP ABOUT NOMINATIONS-MR, DORSEY AND THE

A bill to contest the President's title has been placed in the hands of one of the Bourbon Congressmen, and Mr. Blair is canvassing to obtain votes for it. Demoeratic members say it cannot pass. A close study of the matter of the nomination of three new appraisers at New-York is being made by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The cases may be taken up to-day. The nomination of Mr. Webster as Consul at Quebec has been withdrawn. Senator Dorsey has made a formal denial of the charges concerning the letting of mail contracts. Senator Booth was overcome with vertigo in the Senate, after making a speech on the railroad bills. Mr. Wood will speak on the tariff to-day. The cause of John L. Vance's flight is explained below. The President may accept the reception at Philadelphia tendered to him for April 24.

THE RECREATIONS OF AN IDLE MAN. MR. BLAIR NOW AMUSING HIMSELF WITH TRYING TO GET A USELESS BILL THROUGH CONGRESS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 3.-The next step in the movement to dispute the title of President Hayes, begun by Montgomery Blair in the Maryland Legislature, will be to attempt to pass a bill through both Houses of Congress, giving the Supreme Court full jurisdiction of the case, and providing machinery for a judicial investigation to go behind the returns and inquire into all the circumstances of the election. A bill for this purpose has been prepared, and is in charge of one of the Bourbon Democratic members of the House.

A general press dispatch says that although Montgomery Blair expresses himself enthusiastically as to the practical effect of his resolutions recently passed by the Maryland Legislature, cominent Democrats in Congress say they do not believe there are ten men in the House, and not a single Democratic Senator, in favor of the resolutions; further, that these resolutions have not been even privately discussed by Democrats, and that were it possible to pass a bill to regulate the mode of procedure before the Supreme Court, as required, the President would, of course, veto Judge Blair thinks it would require only sixty days to oust Mr. Hayes and place Tilden in the Presidency; and that such a proceeding would create no more emotion in the country than a change in any petty office. He has industriously begun work to secure friends to his Presidential

APPRAISERS AT NEW-YORK.

THE THREE NEW NOMINATIONS TO BE CALLED UP SOON-A CRITICAL SCRUTINY OF THE CASES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 3.-The nominations Messrs, John B. Frothingham, William Kent, and J. Q. Howard, to be Assistant Appraisers in the New-York Custom House in the places of William Allen, William Day, and Thomas W. Gibson, will be called up for action in the Senate Committee on Commerce at an early meeting, perhaps at that which takes

Mr. Allen, whose resignation was compulsory, is, his friends say, one of the most efficient men in the Customs Service in New-York. He served for many years as an examiner, and has been for three years an assistant-appraiser. As an expert in textile fabrics and for knowledge of foreign currencies, he is said to have no superior. So efficient has he been and popular with the merchants of New-York, that Mr. E. C. Cowdin brought to Washington a petition signed by the heads of many of the largest importing houses in the city, asking for his retention. His removal without (as it is asserted) sufficient cause is likely to be criticised severely, both in the committee and in the Senate.

Mr. Day, another of the assistant-appraisers whom it is proposed to remove, is also an expert in his line. His discharge is said to have been "for cause," though just what the cause was has not been made to appear very clearly. That it was not serious, and did not affect his integrity and efficiency officer, is proved by the fact that at the time of his removal he was made an examiner in the Appraiser's Department where the Government will probably continue him for the present. He has made no effort to be reinstated in his

Mr. Frothingham, one of the new assistant-ap-

Mr. Frothingham, one of the new assistant-appraisers, is the present clerk of the department, and has had experience in the position to which he is nominated. He seems to be a little unpopular on account of some personal qualities, and there have been some reports reflecting on his official record which the committee will probably examine. The outcome of this inquiry will, without question, have much influence with the committee when its members come to vote on this nomination.

Mr. Kent has been a merchaut, and his appointment is said to be a good one.

Mr. J. Q. Howard, the third candidate, is one of the biographers of President Hayes, has had three years of consular experience, and has been six months in the Appraiser's Department of the New-York Custom House. No opposition is made to him on account of his personal qualifications; but the question may possibly be raised whether this change, as well as the others, proposed, is in the line of greater efficiency or carries out either in spirit or letter, the recommendations of the Jay Commission. Mr. Howard is nominated in the piace of Mr. Day.

The Committee on Commerce will probably be pretty well united in its action in these cases, and there is no doubt that its report, whatever it is, will be sustained by the Senate.

SENATOR DORSEY'S DENIAL.

A STATEMENT BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING COM-MITTEE AS TO THE WESTERN MAIL CONTRACTS.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCEL! Washington, April 3 .- Senator Dorsey appeared before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads this morning, and asked the privilege of making a statement in regard to evidence that had been elicited by that committee in the pending investigation as to mail contracts in which his name

Congress he has, in every legitimate way, assisted his constituents in obtaining contracts for transporting mails, when he knew them to be honest men. and competent to perform the service required of considers this a legitimate duty of a member of Congress. In the cases of Peck, Miner, and others, now being investigated by the committee, he said he knew they were good men. and that their bids were considerably lower than the amounts now being paid by the Government for the same service; they were, however, embarrassed in precuring bonds, and requested his ashe cheerfully rendered; asked his friends to become their bendsmen, and his friends complied as a personal favor to him; he indersed their notes. He wrote to Postmaster Hadley at Little Rock, asking his assistance in procuring Peck's. Miner's and others bonds there, and he was glad to know that Hadley had been of service to them. These bidders in a great many cases were the lowest, and in giving them the contract the Government

l in one instance \$160,000, and in another nee \$130,000. instance \$130,000.

In thus encouraging competition and aiding competent bidders to perform the necessary legal action in connection with their bids, Senator Dorsey said he supposed he was performing the Government a service which should be commended instead of condemned, and it never occurred to him that he was deserving of criticism and the newspapers began to attack him about it; but he had done nothing that was not perfectly lawful and proper, and he should do it again whenever occasion offered.

ever occasion offered.

He denied that he had any pecuniary interest.

Bear or remote, contingent or possible, in any mail

boulracts or other contracts under the Government,

If that the service he had performed for these con-

tractors was done for any reward, or with expecta-

A NOMINATION WITHDRAWN. THE PRESIDENT RECALLS THE NAME OF AN AP POINTEE TO THE QUEBEC CONSULATE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The President withdrew to-day the name of Mr. E. W. Webster, who had been nominated to the consulship at Toronto in place of Mr. Albert D. Shaw, who has been promoted to the consulship at Manchester. This withdrawal is said to have been due to a conviction with Mr. Webster's nomination was in danger of being rejected. Mr. W. C. Howells, the present Consul at Quebec, has been transferred to Toronto. The nomination of Mr. Shaw will probably be acted upon favorably by the Senate Committee on Commerce to-morrow.

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVEMENTS. THE VISIT TO CHESTER TO BE A QUIET ONE, BUT A

RECEPTION PROBABLE ON THE 24TH AT PHIL-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 5 .- There will be no public reception given in honor of the President during his visit to Chester on Saturday to witness the launch of the steamship City of Para. The President has indicated his desire to spend the time in seeing as much as possible of the manufacturing industries of Chester and the working people there.

A committee of the Union League of Pennsylvania called at the White House this morning and invited the President to attend a reception to be given in his honor at the club house in Philadelphia on the 24th of April. The invitation will probably be accepted and the President will be accompanied to Philadelphia by one or two members of the Cabinet and by the Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation.

THE SOUTH PASS DEEPENING. WHAT THE LATEST ADVICES SHOW ABOUT THE WORK.

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 3.—Captain Corthell, resident engineer in charge of the work on the Eads jetties, writes from the south pass of the Mississippi River March 29, that from the head of the jetties to section No. 105, a distance of 10,500 feet, there is now an open channel 250 feet wide and 24 feet deep. From that point to station No. 115, a distance of 1,500 feet, the channel is 140 feet wide and 24 feet deep. From the last point for a distance of forty feet the depth is twentythree feet. The estimated amount of material to be removed in order to secure a channel 250 feet wide and 24 feet deep entirely through the pass is 65,000 cubic feet. This estimate is based on the latest surveys. The engineer thinks that the twenty-four feet deep channel, 250 feet wide, will be secured within the next sixty days.

THE TARIFF BILL NOW IN ORDER. A SPEECH UPON IT TO-DAY BY MR. WOOD.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 3 .- The Wood Tariff Bill has been made the special order in the House for to-morrow after the morning hour. The debate will be opened by Mr. Wood, who has prepared a careful speech. It is reported that he will be followed by General Banks in opposition to the bill. The discussion of this measure in Committee of the Whole is likely to continue a long time, and while it is yet too early to make any confident predictions as to its fate, there are strong indications of its final defeat.

MR. JOHN L. VANCE'S FLIGHT. HIS FRIENDS CONSIDER HIM TO BE DERANGED-

CRIMINAL CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Washington, April 3.—The Washington friends of ex-Representative Vance, of Ohio, have known for some time the principal cause of his flight. During the Winter it was discovered that he had been guilty of a criminal offence of considerable gravity, the exact nature of which cannot be learned. the exact nature of which cannot be learned. Aside from this, during his last visit to Washington he was detected in purloining books from two shops here. On several occasions it was noticed that he concealed books from the tables and shelves in his pockets and the breast of his coat. These same books were afterwards traced to persons to whom he had presented them. His friends look upon these transactions as signs of a disordered mind, and they really believe that he was slightly deranged. Mr. Vance promised to come to Washington again, and arrange these matters, and it was believed that by making a visit here he could effect such settlements as would save him from criminal prosecution. him from criminal prosecution.

SENATOR BOOTH TAKEN ILL. A SEVERE ATTACK OF VERTIGO AFIER A SPEECH.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, April 3 .- Senator Booth, at the onclusion of his speech on the sinking fund. in the conclusion of his speech on the shiking fund. In the Senate, to-day, was seized with an attack of vertigo, accompanied with a sick headache, which compelled him to retire to a sofa in the cloak room, and soon afterwards to his apartments. He has long been subject to such attacks, but has now almost entirely recovered from the effects of his illness.

HARBORS AND RIVERS. FEW NEW-JERSEY ITEMS-LARGE SUMS FOR WESTERN RIVERS. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The House Committee on Commerce completed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and ordered the same to be reported to the House at the first opportunity. The bill was duly reported this afternoon. The following appropriations, which were in charge of Miles Ross, of New-Jersey, were agreed upon :

For improving the navigation of the Earstan River, 200,000. (200,000). For Staten Island Sound, between New-Jersey and staten Island, \$25,000. For Passale River, \$10,000. For Delaware River, between Whitehall and Newton,

\$10,000.

For Silem River, \$8,000.

For the survey of Manasquan River, Monmouth County, \$5,000.

For the survey of Rahway River, Union County, \$5,000.

For the survey of Elizabeth River, Union County, For the survey of Elizabeth River, Union County, \$5,000. For the survey of Woodbridge Creek, Middlesex County, \$3,000.

Representative Ross endeavored, without success, to have the appropriation for Hell Gate increased to \$400,000. Among the other items in the bill are the following:

For improving the harbor at Savannah, Ga., \$76,000. For improving the ship channel in Galveston Ba For the survey of the Missouri River from its mouth to Shoux City, and estimates for improvement and maintenance of its navigation, \$50,000.

For the improvement of the Missouri River and the removal of snags, wrecks, etc., \$70,000.

For improving the entrance to Galveston Harbor, \$125,000.

For improving the White and St. Francis Rivers, \$75,-For improving the Missouri River opposite or near St. Joseph, \$50,000.

Joseph, \$50,000. For improving Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, \$30,000. For the improvement of the Mississippi River, and re-For the improvement of the Assassippi River, and removal of sings, between the mouths of the Ohlo and Illinois Rivers, \$240,000, of which sum \$29,000 shall be expended between the mouths of the Illinois and Missouri Rivers, \$40,000 in the improvement of Cahokia Clante opposite St. Louis, \$40,000 between the foot of Dickey's Island and the mouth of the Ohlo River, and \$10,000 between Islands Nos. 14 and 16, near Kaskashia Ill.

\$10,000 between Islands Nos. 14 and 16, near Kaskas-kia, Ill.

For the improvement of the Missouri River above the mouth of the Yellowstone, \$39,000.

For widening and deepening the channel of the Mississippi River between St. Paul and Des Moines Rapids,

sippl River between St. Paul and Des Momes Rapids, 8250,000.

For widening and deepening the channel of the Mississippi River from Des Moines Rapids to the mouth of the Onio River, \$100,000.

For the improvement and deepening the channel of the Onio River, including the removal of snags, wrecks, etc., from Pittaberg to its mouth, \$300,000 of which sum \$50,000 shall be expended at Grand Chain, for the removal of obstructions and deepening the channel at that point, and \$25,000 for the improvement of the Mounogadhela River, to be expended in completing the lock and dam at Hourds Rocks.

For the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City, Ind., \$75,000.

For the improvement of the St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls Cann., \$175,000.

For the improvement of the Delaware River below Bridesburg, Ponn., \$100,000.

Mary's Falls Canal, \$175,000.

For the improvement of the Delaware River below Bridesburg, Penn. \$100,000.

For the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, and operating the canal, \$95,000.

For the improvement of the Upper Mississippi River from the south of the Illinois, \$45,000.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 3, 1878. The Naval Appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day, is NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

amended by the addition of the following amounts: For pay of ensigns, cadet midshipmen, cadet engineers, etc., so, \$40; for equipment of vessels, \$70,000; for contingent expenses of the Burçau of Equipment and Recruiting, \$15,000; for repairs of naval laboratory hospitals, etc., \$10,000; for civil establishment at ditto, \$15,000; for secretary of Naval Academy, \$1,800; for preparation of navigal almanas. of pautical almanac, \$1,000, together with a few thous and dollars for the restoration of pay to watchmen and mechanics at the Naval Academy. The committee struck out the clause which provided that no more promotions to the grade of captain in the marine corps shall be made until the present number is reduced below twenty.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have now before them a proposition to supply gas at 25 cents per 1,000 feet for light and 20 cents per 1,000 feet for heating purposes by the automic steam coal process. The cost of gas for lighting the pub-lic builings and Capitol grounds last year was nearly \$92,000, and the proposition now made would reduce the expense to \$13,000. The cost of lighting the Presi-dent's house alone is \$10,000 a year.

Minister Bingham reports to the Department of State that the exports of Japan for December last were \$3,649,980, including silver and bullion, and the imports \$2,418,756, showing a balance of trade in favor of Japan of \$1,231,224. Omitting the imports and exports of builton, the balance was still \$1,075,224 in favor of Japan. The tomage of foreign vessels entered and cleared was as usual largely in favor of the United States.

The President has approved the joint resolution con stituting a commission to consider and report a plan for providing enlarged accommodations for the library of The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day

agreed upon a bill authorizing the construction of a ship canal at the head of Lake George, Florida. A SOLDIER-STATESMAN.

EVIDENCE THAT JOHN O'CONNOR, DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE, HAS BEEN A PENITENTIARY CONVICT, AS WILL AS A DE-

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 3 .- Since it was found that Representative John O'Connor, member of the House of Representatives from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, was a deserter from the army, and a bounty jumper as well, his every move, from the time he left the army up to the time of his entrance into the Soldiers' Home-which he entered by perjuring himself-has been traced, and the following is the fruitful exhibit of the life and character of the reform Statesman. The information gained comes in part from the Warden of the Michigan Penitentiary, and may be considered as official. It is found that John O'Conner was arrested at East Sarinaw, Mich., a few years since, for robbing a man of a sum of money, while drinking with him in a grog shop. O'Connor was arrested and tried, and, notwithstanding the great efforts made to clear him, he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the Michigan Peniten tiary for three years. In person he was known as "Three Fingered Jack" and " Johnny Corner." It is said that, previous to this robbery, he was connected with a gang of ourgiars and lost three of his finger while robbing a safe thorities tallies exactly with the appearance of John The work that has been done in tracing the record of never faitered for an instant, as they were confident there was something behind the scenes which had not been brought to light, something even more dishonorable been breught to light, something even more dishonorable if possible than desertion or bounty jumping. In the descriptors given by the Michigan authorities, every particular feature, expression and peculiarity are given with great clearness, and one has only to read this discription to point out the man. None except a select few have as yet been let hato the secret; but to-morrow morning the above disclosures will find upon the Democratic majority in the House, who have defended o'Cennor, notwithstanding the damaging charges which have heretofore been made against him. It remains to be seen how kindly they will receive the new development. Concluding his letter, the Warden of the Michigan Pentientiary with great kindness of heart, says: "Should Ono feet in need of more soldiers or the Michigan Peultentiary with great kindness of hea says: "Should Onto feet in need of more soldiers statesmen, Michigan will be pleased to furnish them."

HAMILTON COLLEGE.

CLOSING PROGRAMME OF THE JUNIOR EXHIBITION -EVENING FESTIVITIES. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CLINTON, N. Y., April 3 .- The following is the programme of the closing session of the Junior Ex-bibition at Hamilton College, held this evening: "The Hudson River in American History," Frank fallace Jennings, Lavidsville. "Modern British Orators," Reuben Robie Lyen, Hath. "The Power of Enthusiasm," Charles Lewis Morgan, www.Berliu.

Shakespeare's Piays," James Walter Morey, Forest-"The Eugene Aram of Bulwer and Hood," Waiter Ogden, Kingsferry.
"Themas Hood and Charles Lamb," Charles Prentiss Orr, Pittsburg, Penn.
"Renzi, the Tribune," Clarence Palmer Steadman,

Stenden. "Education in the Empire and Republic," Fayette Hamitton Peck, Mexico.
"Sheridan's Ride to Winchester," Gilbert Reid, "Sheridan's Rule to Youngstown.
"Marc Antony's Oration over Casar," Robert Schell Rudd, New York.
"The Electoral College," McNeil A. V. Seymour, Mount Morris.
"The Partisan and Patriot," James Lowrey Skillen,

"The Partisan and Patriot," James Lowiey Estates, Mount Morris.
"Theodore Winthrop, the Anthor and Soidier," Lotus Niles, Southworth, West Exeter.
"The Partian as Seen in "The Searlet Letter"," James Seymour Spencer, Utlea.
"Tempyson's 'King Arthur,'" George Robert Stephens, Detroit, Mich.
"American Art," Delevan Edward Walker, Ilion.
"Oliver P. Morton," Robert Roscoe Watkins, Remsen.
"The Fall of Kars," Frank Gaylord Weeks, Mount

Morris.
"Homer's 'Ulysses' and Dickens's 'Mr. Pickwick,'"
Edward Welch Wnite, Mount Morris.
The class closed this successful exhibition with a sup

per at Baggs's Hotel, Utica. The officers for the even

Orator-J. W. Morey.
Poet-E. S. Bargess.
Historian-S. Palmer.
Prophet-G. Red.
Committee of Arrangements-G. E. Dunham, J. W.
Morey, R. S. Kudd, C. L. Morgan, C. S. Hastings.

DEATHS BY DROWNING. AUBURN, N. Y., April 3,-Sylvester Town and his father-in-law, while attempting to cross a small ake, a few males north of this city, yesterday, in a boat, were capsized, and Town was drowned. The other oc-cupant of the boat was rescued in an exhausted state. Mr. Town had been married the previous evening. CINCINNATI, Ohlo, April 3.—Mr. J. Rochte and his child were drawned while attempting to cross the Mau mee River in a skill near Napoleon, Ohio, yesterday.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 3.-Stephen McGinn, age twelve, fell from the railroad bridge, to-day, and was drowned. FAILURE OF CHICAGO BOOK DEALERS. CHICAGO, April 3.-Messrs. Henry W. Ray-

mond and Gillingham, doing business under the firm name of Hadley Bros. & Co., booksellers, flied a petition in bankruptcy to-day. The secured debts are \$13,000, with the same amount of securities; unsecured debts, \$105,000; habilities on notes, \$5,000; assets—stock in trade, \$50,000; fixtures, causes in action, etc., \$19,000 The bankrupts offer to pay 40 cents on the dollar.

VINDICATION OF EX-CONGRESSMAN DUELLA Syracuse, N. Y., April 3.—The examination of ex-Congressman R. H. Duell before United States Commissioner Northrup, for subornation of perjury in connection with a pension case in Cortlandt County closed this afternoon with his discharge, the Coumis-sioner and United States Attorney joining in deciaring

HEAVY DEPRECIATION IN VALUE. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 3 .- The Sparrowoush Tannery property, situated three miles from this village, was sold at referee's sale this afternoon to Charles Cooper, of the firm of Swayse & Cooper, the for mer proprietors, for \$6,025. It was formerly sold by M. M. Shultz, of Wilcox, Penn., to Swayse & Cooper for \$100,000.

RESIGNATION OF CHESTER CHAPIN. Boston, April 3 .- It is reported that the Hon. Chester Chapin has resigned the presidency of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and that his letter of resignation is in the hands of the directors, and, as yet, not acted upon.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 3.—The body of Miss tary Henning, who has been missing since March 7, was until about a mile below tits city, to-day Before leaving one she left a note intimating that she would commit suicide. WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 3.—This morning, while Austin Rogers was attempting to closs the rallroad track, near Cape Vincent, a train struck the isam, and Rogers was badly liqured. One horse was killed, and the wagon was demolished.

moilshed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 3.—John Adloff, a farmer, of Elms. Eric County, was shot and silled while returning from this city in his wagon, yesterday afternoon. Byron Manke, of Elma, has been arrested on suspicion. The two men had been on unificially terms.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN STRIFE

AUSTRIA GIVES ENGLAND MORAL AID. EARL GRANVILLE CONSIDERS THAT THE LIBERALS ARE POWERLESS TO AVERT WAR-PRINCE BIS-

MARCK PROPOSES ANOTHER CONGRESS SCHEME. A Liberal deputation called upon the Earl Granville and the Marquis of Hartington, yesterday, in London, and asked them, as the leaders of the Liberal party, to oppose war with Russia. Earl Granville said there was no cause for hostilities, but if the Government intended war, the Opposition could not avert it. Lord Salisbury's circular has been received with favor at Vienna, and there are signs that Austria and England will diplomatically in accord. Prince Bismarck is said to have proposed that a congress should be held to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. England is about to send the ironclads Rupert and Devastation to reinforce the squadron in the Sea of Mar-

AFFAIRS AT ST. PETERSBURG. WAR WITH ENGLAND EXPECTED-MORE WAR MA-TERIAL PURCHASED.

LONDON, Thursday, April 4, 1878.

The Times has the following from Berlin: "We learn from St. Petersburg that the direction of Foreign Affairs has practically passed into the hands of General Ignatioff.

"Russia continues to purchase large quantities of war material in Germany." "Lord Salisbury's note has put an end to the plan

for a revival of the congress scheme, which Russia momentarily considered." The correspondent of The Times, at St. Petersburg, telegraphs as follows:

"As the text of Lord Salisbury's circular is not yet received, Russia has not yet decided upon an answer, but there is reason to believe she will not regard the circular as having anything of the nature of an ultimatum.

"As the British Government confines itself to purely negative criticism, it may possibly be asked to suggest some solution of its own. It is argued that if the English Cabinet really desires to avoid war, ome pacific solution may still be found. The public regard the circular, however, as a new proof that England has decided upon war, while in the official world it is said, although the circular is not pleasant reading for those who desire peace, it has the advantage of intelligibility."

THE GENERAL SITUATION. PRINCE BISMARCK PEACE - MAKING - SALISBURY'S CIRCULAR APPROVED AT VIENNA.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3, 1878. To-day's news shows little change in the osition of the Eastern question. As General Ignatieff uly arrived at St. Petersburg from Vienna yesterday evening, the effect of his communications is yet unthat there are some grounds for expecting a renewal of the Congress negotiations on the basis of the proposal made by Prince Bismarck, that the Powers be invited to meet to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. The identals where it would certainly be known first, lends probaprobable. Such an overture from Germany would spare examining the successive articles of the Treaty San Stefano, might take the clauses of the Paris instrument as a starting point discussion, and determine how much thereof may be become obsolete by events, and what should be put in its piace. Such a course would enable Russia, on the discussion on each article of the Treaty of Paris, to bring forward the supulations of the San Stefano Treaty, and defend them as the newst suitable substitutes for the corresponding clauses of the Act of 1856.

It is improbable that Russia will take any steps or come to any diction until General Ignation's report is duly considered.

come to any decision until General Ignaticit's report is duly considered.

The stories in a Constantinople dispatch to the Vienna Political Correspondence that the Russians have begun a fresh movement toward Gallipoli, and that the troops to the north of the Baikins are being moved nearer to the Danube, and in a Constantinople dispatch to The London Standard of the demands for the aband amount to the Russians of a number of Turkish positions, including the fertifications on both sales of the Upper Bosphorus and Gablipoli and Boulair, are highly improbable. Such action on the part of Russian would not merely precipitate war, but be wanton and unnecessary. There is said to be in Constantinople a regular manufactory of these irritating statements for the purpose of provoking England and Austria against Russia.

AUSTRIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

dian attaches significance to the Vienna dispatch to The Eastern Budget, which was published here the Austrian Government informed General Ignatioff the Austrian Government informed General Ignation that it required alterations to be made in the peace negotiations, and that such alterations should be made with the concurrence of the other Powers. There is, therefore, no prespect of England being isolated, and the action of the Vieuna Cabinet is calculated to promote the interests of peace. The fact, the correspondent says, that this statement appeared at the same time in the Eastern Budget and the Political Correspondence, both journals semi-official in character, adds to its importance.

The Political Correspondence, reviewing Lord Salis bury's circular, considers that in the last resort the atti-tude of Austria and England will inevitably lead both to the same issue. If the Concress does not meet, England will take measures for the protection of her interests, which, however, would by no means necessarily cause

ar. The Vicana papers, commenting on Lord Salisbury' circular to the Powers, say that Austria and Eng land are agreed regarding Lor.t Salisbury's criticism of the Treaty of San Stefano and the steps necessary to protect the interests of both States, and express the con-viction that only by deference of Russia to Lord Salis-bory's views can war between Eugland and Russia be avoided.

The Times, in its leading editorial, says: "The main fact in the present position of affairs is that Austria and England are as one in their view of the Treaty of San Stefano, and of the only means by which, without war, it can be brought into harmony with the just claims of the other Powers. The public opinion of Europe is with them and, if they act together with firmness and loyalty, Kassia may be induced to with-draw from her position, which would then be obviously untenable."

THE ROUMANIAN QUESTION LOOMING UP. A special telegram from Bucharest to the Political Cor-respondence, of Vienna, reports that "two Russian army corps, stationed in Bulgaria, have been ordered t return to Roumania, and take up positions between Giurgevo and Bucharest. It is feared that the ussians may impose a state of slege throughout Rou-

"At a secret sitting of the Chambers to-day, MM. Chika and Stourdas reported the result of their recent missions to London and Vienna respectively. The former said the English Cablnet had encouraged Roumana to hold out in regard to Ressarabia. The latter said Austria laid stress upon the necessity of the Bessarabian question being settled by the decision of Europe." In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Robert Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that Sir Henry Elliot, British Ambassador at Vienna, in reply to an in-quiry by telegraph as to his authority for the statement in his dispatch to Lord Derby on the 23d ult., that he had been worthily informed that Count Gortschakoff told the Roumanian Agent at St. Petersburg that Russia would

not allow the question of the cession of Beasarabla to be discussed by the Congress, and that the Roumanian Agent at Vienna was his informant.

The Russian newpapers complain of the increasing hostility of the Roumanians. The latter are said to be hindering the passage of the Russian provision columns through their territory, and to have threatened to forbid it altogether.

GERMAN OPINION CHANGING. LONDON, Thursday, April 4, 1878. The Berlin Post publishes an article which is believed be inspired, adopting Lord Salisbury's criticisms of the San Stefano Treaty. It says England will hardly re main alone in the opinion that the Treaty of Paris, until amended, is the law of Europe. Russia, therefore, has no choice between war or parting with the Treaty of Sau Stefano, as she would have to do if she entered a Congress.

RUSSIA ABOUT TO REPLY TO ENGLAND. Berlin, Wednesday, April 3, 1878.

A Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular preparing. Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, said to be anxious to issue it as soon as possible, to remove the untavorable impression produced by the Eng-

lish circular. Sr. Petersburg, Wednesday, April 3, 1878. The Agence Russe says if Lord Salisbury's note is to

decline a Congress, its end is attained; but if it is intended to open discussion, discussion by written com-munications may last a year, particularly as the note

BRITISH LIBERALS MOVING. AN EFFORT TO RESTRAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3, 1878. A deputation of the National Liberal Federation "to protest against the attitude of the Govern ment, express disapproval of the cailing out of the reserves, and to proclaim the desire of the Liberal party to save Great Britain from the shame and misery of an unjust war," were met at the Westminster Palace Hotel this afternoon, by Lords Granville and Hartington. The deputation numbered about 500 representatives from all parts of the Kingdom. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Member of the House of Commons from duced the deputation to Lords Granville and Hartington

daced the deputation to Lords Granville and Hartington.

Lord Granville addressing the deputation said he required no stimulus to adopt a course likely to prevent the country from being dragged into a war which neither its honorable engagements nor national interests demanded, but it would be deceiving themselves and Russia to conclude that the Opposition could prevent the Government from going to war if the Government was bent on a warlike policy.

Lord Hartington said the present duty of the Opposition was to interpose by every means in its power obstacles to any rash and ill-considered action of the Government the result of which might be war.

ATHENS, Wednesday, April 3, 1878.
The Admiral commanding the United States squadron cruising in Greek waters has ordered a man-of-war from Smyrna to proceed to Volo, near

which place, according to the latest accounts, massacres and pillaging by the Turks still continue. The Turkish squadron has left Volo. Its destina-

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. THE MURDER OF THE EARL OF LEITRIM. DETAILS OF THE CRIME-GREAT HORROR MANI-

FESTED IN ENGLAND. . Further details of the assassination of the Earl of Leitrim and his clerk and driver have been telleft his residence at Milford shortly before 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, accompanied by his clerk, and drove on an outside car toward Derby, where he was to meet that the assassins concealed themselves behind a low embankment, between the road and plantation, and that having first shot the Earl of Leitrim, they shot the The driver was shot in the mouth, the ball ranging up-ward, and the clerk behind the ear, both, probably at close quarters. The Eari's valet was driving about a mile behind, and on coming up found his master and the clerk lying dead on the road. The driver was still alive. The assassins meanwhile escaped in a boat and alarmed the police, who, coming to the place, found the driver unconscious. He died shortly afterward.

There is no doubt that the murder was agrarian. The relations between the Earl of Leitrim and his tenants were unfriendly. He was kind and liberal to the poor, but was very particular and exacting in his dealings with his tenantry, visiting with unsparing severity the slightest infraction of the rules of the estate. The Ribbon Society have a strong hold upon the country, owing, in a great measure, to his harshness. He had an iron will, which disregarded alike appeals or menaces, and

will, which disregarded alike appeals or menaces, and he possessed extraordinary courage and perseverance in the pursuit of his purposes.

The Times, in an editorial on the assassination, says:
"It is no exaggeration to say that the news of the murder of the Earl of Leitrim, which caused a profound sensation in the House of Commons, yesterday, when confirmed by the Irish Secretary, has struck this country with as much pain and amazement as an unprovoked declaration of war." BRITISH SPORTING EVENTS.

BACE. LONDON, Wednesday, April 3, 1878. "The stewards of the Henley Regatta," The Pall Mall Gazette says, "have given notice that all American crews contemplating entry must do so six weeks before the regatta. The stewards also reserve the right to refuse an entry without assigning a reason." Mall Gazette doubts the justice of compelling the Americans to settle their crews and pay entrance fees a month earlier than the English crews. "The intention," it status of American oarsmen; but it would suffice if the names of the American oarsmen were submitted to the

The Oxford crew arrived at Putney on the Thames today. The inter-university race is appointed for 9 o'clock a. m., April 13.

THE LATE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST. The Sporting Life states that the trustees of the cham-pion belt have decided that O'Leary, winner of the six and anybody challenging him must go to America, unless ot appear auxious to do at present. The prizes in the

> THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. THE GUARANTEE BILLS PASSED.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 3, 1878. "Three measures." The Times's Pavis dispatch. says, "introduced by the Government—the Colportage Bull, the Press-Amnesty Bill, and the State of Seige Bill have all become law. The first prevents the recurrence net, the second cancels its 3,000 press prosecutions. though extended by the Senate to about a dozen earlier or later offenders, including Paul de Cassagnac, and the third is directed against an abuse of power, which, though not resorted to by the Duke-de Broglie, was notoriously advocated by some of his colleagues and supporters. "There are inundations in the Department of Indre-

Snow is falling in the East. Erost has done some mis calef in the South." et-Loire. The Seine and other rivers are also very high.

AFFAIRS AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL. Mexico, April 2.-Congress opened yesterday. The message of President Diaz and the reply made by the Chairman of the House of Representatives were

meh applauded. The President, Minister Riva Palac

CUBANS SURRENDERING. HAVANA, April 3 .- It is officially reported that 2,600 incurgents surrendered in the Jurisdiction of Manzanillo during the month of March. Of these, 1,250

vere men. The arms of all kinds given up amounted to THE SANTO DOMINGO STRIFF. A letter from Santo Domingo, in giving an

ecount of the defeat and escape of Baez, and of the provisional government appointed in the place of Baez's, says: "Baez and his family, and many of his followers, embarked on board the Caster on the 2d of March, and sailed for Porto Rico. Early next day, General Bellim, commanding the forces of San Cristobal, marched into the city at the head of 600 men, and proceeded to with 1.300 cavalry and infantry, and was received by the bishop and ciergy, who chanted a Te Deum. Shortly after, a proclamation was issued, naming the following as members of the provisional government until the es memoers of the provisional government until the election of a president; President, General Cesario Gull-ierno; Vice-President and Secretary of the Treasury, General Gregorio Bellini; Secretary of Inferior and Po-lice, General Winceslao Figuerdo; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Casimiro N. de Maya; Secretary of Justice and Instruction, Emiliano Tejera; Secretary of War, José D. Valverde."

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, April 3 .- Drought and famine prevail to a disastrous extent in several parts of Moro TORONTO, April 3 .- A special dispatch from Victoria, B. C., to The Globe says: "The British Columbia Ministry has been defeated on an item in the estimates.

A dissolution is considered inevitable."

OTTAWA, April 3 .- A cable dispatch announces that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in favor of the award in the matter of the provincial debt and assets. The judgment

## HARMONY IN FRANCE.

MINISTER WADDINGTON'S SOIREE. REMARKABLE ASSEMBLAGE AT THE SOIREE OF THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR-GAMBETTA TREATED WITH MARKED DEFERENCE-AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING-HOPES OF PEACE ABROAD

IFROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PARIS, March 15 .- "Was it as bad as this in

1830 7 Did people hate and abuse each other then as they do now, between Republicans and Monarchists?" This question was put, in my presence the other evening, by a Préfect's wife, to the widow of one of Louis Philippe's leading dignitaries. The answer was as follows: "Decidedly not, and for a very good reason. There were no 'clericals' at that time, and actively there were no parties.' The Revolution of July was supposed to represent the French Nation, such as the great revolution of 1789 had made it, and the Democratic principle of the first Empire, which made innkeepers into kings. The memory of the great revolution was fresh and living in the minds of men of from fifty to sixty, and inasmuch as the Marshals and Generals of Napoleon I. represented the fiercest opposition to the restoration, they were the nat-ural allies of the Liberals of 'July.' There was no competition for power. The Royalists, glad to escape with whole skins and full purses, knew themselves to be hated by the country, and retired from political life altogether; and the clergy, humby thankful for toleration, attempted no mischief. No one would have ventured to be a 'clerical' in those days-the sense of utter defeat and ridicule incurred, kept the society of the past in silence and obscurity. It left the field free and sulked as one man (or woman!)."

There is perfect truth in this, and I thought over the words as I marked the composition of the crowd that assembled, last Monday, at the first great soires at the Foreign Office. Not one member of the "coalition" of monarchists was to be seen; not one, even, of those social scouts who ride their harmless raids from the outposts of one camp to the outposts of the other. But, on the other hand, all the useful and all the powerful elements of French politics were represented. The entire majority of the Chamber, the Commission of the Budget-M. Grévy heading the one, Gambetta heading the other-were gathered round M. Waddington-a united, compact force-and were cordially greeted by the representatives of all nations. Here lay the really curious feature of the gather-

ing. Gambetta was the hon of the evening in the house of the Minister who represents the future of France abroad, and the surest element of the peace of Europe. It was the first time the diplomatic corps had met officially the so-called Dictator: and not one Ambassador or Minister Resident who did not request to be specially presented to the "Chief of the Budget Commission," for such is his technical and official title. It was vastly interesting to mark his various interviews. The first was with the Marquis de Molins, Spanish Ambas sador, whose copper complexion likens him to a resuscitated Inca of Peru attired in modern garb: the conversation was a very animated one. After this, the Portuguese, Dutch, Swiss, Belgian and other Ministers absorbed their share of the tribune's leisure, but the closing and by far the longest talk was with Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador. For three quarters of an hour might be seen the massive figure of Gambetta, leaning against & wall and bending his head down toward the shrivelled, naturally-crouching weazen-faced Bavarian who does duty for a Prussian, and bears ostensibly the messages of the stalwart Chancellor THE HENLEY REGATTA-THE UNIVERSITY BOAT-Berlin to the some time enemy on the banks of the Seine. No greater contrast can be imagined than between these two men; one ponderous in the extreme, and like Bismarck himself, believing in no disguise; the other, slyness itself personified, and slippery as sly, and perfectly confirming the assertion of many Prussians, who say that Bismarck simply sent him over to Paris in order not to be exposed to meet him in his own near neighborhood in Berlin. Nothing however, could be more pleasant, apparently, than the talk, or, I must add, more deferential than Prince Hohenlohe's attitude. It must be observed that no other chiefs of the Great Embassies were present; Lord Lyons being in London; Count Wimpffen, of Austria, in "Father's mourning" for the Kaiser's Arch Ducal stre; Cialdini, absent in Rome and also in mourning for his late King, and Prince Orloff, kept away by indisposition.

But never was a fête more typical than this reception of Monday last. It was really the meeting of external Europe with the strength and capacity of regenerated, modern, living, political France, Besides this, it bore testimony to the perfect harmony that exists among the Parliamentary leaders of the whole Cabinet with the most uncompromising leaders of the Left, and the men who sprang into public life on the 4th September, 1870, and organized the national war movement until January, 1871.

Although modern-minded and largely liberal, Waddington, till now, represented a shade of opinion more strictly Parliamentary and somewhat less "advanced" than such men as Freycinet, Gambetta or Jules Ferry. Before the advent to office of the existing Ministry, he was rather surrounded by men of the Right Centre bordering on the Left Centre, or by those of the Left Centre bordering on the Right. His intimates and assoon the Right. His intimates and asso-ciates were the Orleanistic Republicans, such as the Ségurs, Périers, Lasteyries, and Pasquiers; and the advanced party, whilst blindly trusting, scarcely knew him personally, and did not frequent his salons. Now, this is all altered, and the new rising men of France gather round Waddington, at the Foreign Office, to the full as much as round Freycinet, at the Department of Public Works.

At the same time that this is the characteristic of the Interior Department, the signs of what is impending out of doors are to the full as satisfactory. am enabled to affirm that nothing can exagerate the desire of Prince Bismarck to meet and converse with M. Waddington, a desire strongly shared by the Crown Prince of Germany and his wife, the Englsh Princess. There can be but little doubt now, that from the intercourse between the present Foreign Minister of France and the German Chancellor during the Congress (if it ever be held) will spring a during the Congress (if it ever be held) will spring a condition of things such as a few months hence may easily modify the relationships of rearly all the Enropean Governments one to the other, Hers in Paris there is a steady belief in peace, and I faucy it would not be saying too much in declaring that the same belief is held at Berlin. That the needful concessions will be made by Russia at the last moment no one doubts, and this hope is based on the notion that such concessions will be as firmly advised by Germany as by any other Power in Europe. It is said that there is to be an Anglo-French Protectorate in Egypt, and many wise heads predict that—what with England and Greece on one hand, and Austro-Italian combinations on the other, and Waddington's honest firmness brought to bear upon Bismarck—Russia will in the end find that she has opened gates in the East through which will rush in Christian forces she never dreamt of, and by whose pressure she will herself be restricted to her proper sphere of action north of the Black Sea. orth of the Black Sea.

All this, too, bears on the Papal question-the vital one in fact for both Germany and France. Letters received from Rome yesterday announce as positive that Pope Leo XIII. has resolved ere long to show himself openly in the streets, which will put an end to the fictions on which the "Clerical" party rests its dominion. The present ministry is proving on this point quite equal to the occasion, and M. Bardoux has come to a decision within the last few days that, religiously speaking, maugurates a totally new order of things. He has given to Father Hyacinthe the much-selicited permission to lecture on subjects connected with dogmatic principles, and thus explain his own conduct since 1869. Up to this hour, every Cabinet in France has refused this right—and from the eloquent teachings of Father Hyacinthe, there is no calculating what may not result in the way of religious liberalism.

By next week the "laws of guarantee" will be ical" party rests its dominion. The present

By next week the "laws of guarantee" will be voted, and also the law for the purchase of the secondary railways by the State. After this, it is hard to see by what device the Retrogrades can endanger the existence of the Republic. sustains the award, notwithstanding Judge Day's seces-sion from the arbitration prior to its being rendered, and consequently sustains the principle of majority awards.